VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1557138

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26-Aug

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh Public School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's cultural diversity has encompassed several elements, one of them being theatre.

Traditional Theatre Reflecting ideals and emotions of society:

(1). Ankia Naat: Symbolize the religious integration in common man's life. It also reflects the harmony and co-existence

(2). Mudiyettu: Conquer over demon in this theaterical story reflects the ideal of justice in society.

(3). Involvement of people from different strata reflected the pluralism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Individual's Role in community :

- Theatre in form of shadow puppetry → Chadar Badar puppetry, togalu gombeyatta, etc. depicts the individual's role.

- The street play theatre in northern India reflected the problems faced by common man e.g. Nukkad Nataks

- Theatre inculcated the local elements of folk songs, music, etc. e.g. Theatre in J&K - wanawan

With the arrival of modern cinema, traditional theatre lost its outreach but still remains alive due to efforts of Sangeet Natak Academy.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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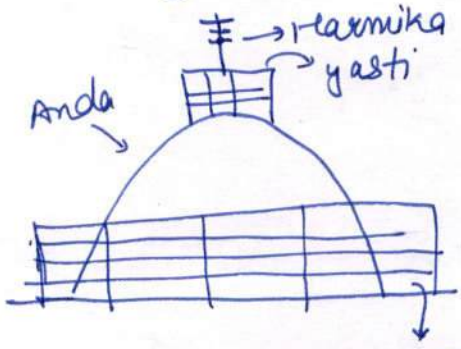
Stupa is an architectural element over a relic of some great monk or Buddha.



Historical and Architectural importance:

• Architectural

(1). Stupa architecture Stupa inspired further such development

Eg> Bharhut stupa inspired sanchi stupa which further inspired northern and deccan architecture

• Historical

(2). It was the new vehicle of Buddhist propagation after Ashoka's Dhammapracharak policy.

(3). Several dynasties later on sanctioned stupa construction to legitimise their

position.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Inspiration for future architecture

(1). The shaibanjika yaksh-yakshini later on inspired Mathura school of sculpture and Gupta's architecture.

(2). The narration of jataka stories inspired intricate carvings on and around stupa [e.g.] Amaravati Stupa has carvings on Anda itself.

(3). With rise of Buddhism, Sanchi Stupa acted as its prime symbol. [e.g.] Inspired Dharmarajika stupa - Taxila

(4). The gopuram elements in four directions embodied pinnacle of craftmanship.

Sanchi Stupa is a reflection of Indian artisans skills and philosophy of society.

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter who sacrificed his life for the nation.

Breakthrough

• Revolutionary Ideology :

(1). He led the transformation of HRA into Hindustan Socialist Republic Association.

(2). During his trial he advocated the mainstream methods and ideology so as to usher in new era of Independence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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• Goals of Revolution :

(3). He imbibed the concerns of peasants and lower strata and had a goal of an inclusive India.

(4). He advocate ousting of not only British but any such force which is unjust and non-democratic (His saying of "Be it Muhammedan or Hindu"...)

• Forms of struggle :

(5). By not fleeing after throwing the bomb, he showed the real meaning of being a freedom fighter → courage, sacrifice

(6). He used secular symbols so as to reflect communal harmony.

Bhagat Singh inspired people to such levels that they even showed Black flag to Gandhi during meeting with Irwin.

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Japan ushered in industrial revolution during early 1800s and one of the prime factor was Meiji Restoration.

Factors

(1). Warlord era: People were tired of brutality, lack of rights during the shogunate government.

(2). The Gun Boat Diplomacy of US caused national humilitation and inspired the trust in earlier monarchial order

(3). The rising influence of Confucius

ideology during Tokugawa order.

Significance

(1). One of the prime reasons behind Japan industrialization.

(2). Meiji Restoration was followed by state - sponsored education in foreign nations → Japan became aware of international politics.

(3). Emergence of Zaibatsu

(4). Restoration of pride in Shintoism and Ikigai philosophy led to national integration.

Meiji Restoration was a significant factor in rise of Japan which later on became one of the imperial powers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is a civilizational nation engulfing wide array of beliefs, history, aspirations, etc

Basis of India

(1). Assimilation and Integration : The salad bowl approach has facilitated it

e.g. Huns were given a place in caste hierarchy after invasion.

(2). Mutual co-existence even of seemingly conflicting elements e.g. Yoga with Gym → Traditional with Modernity ; Kathamotheism

(3). Constitutional Morality : Secularism,

welfare state, respect for diversity, etc. has enabled common aspirations.

(4). Belief in India as a "Vishwaguru" – The pride in cultural roots, striving for excellence as a fundamental duty, etc.

Threats

(1). Communalism – Recent Nuh violence indicate the threat from disruption of harmony

(2). Separatist elements → Left wing extremism, Insurgency e.g. Manipur violence

(3). Foreign interference – Infiltration and incursion by Pak and Chinese.

(4). Regionalism – The sons of the soil doctrine hinders balanced regional growth

(5). Absence of universal civil code hinders pan-India identity.

To cement the Indian nationhood, we need to fulfill the vows of 'Panch-Prana'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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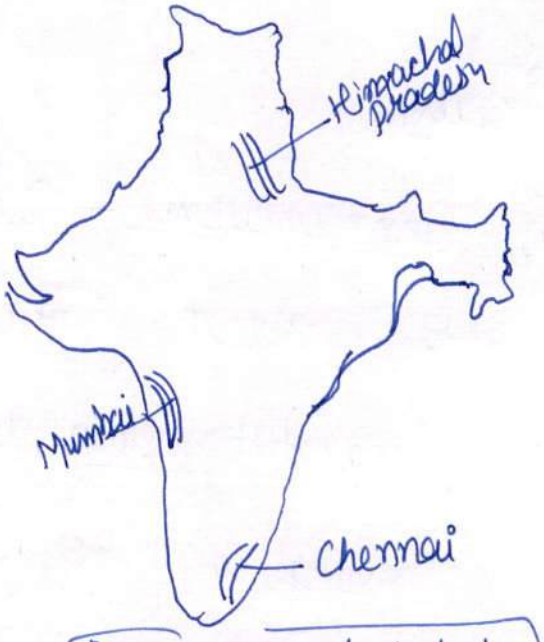
Pharmaceutical industry caters to health system through development and sale of drugs and medicine.



Factors behind growth

(1). Domestic demand
↳ Health needs of 140 cr + people

(2). Skilled workforce - High number of medical graduates

(3). Government support - schemes like PLI, Make in India → cheap credit.

(4). Rich traditional knowledge and biodiversity ; Protection to IPRs

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significance

- Economy:
  - India has become the 'pharmacy of world' → 4th largest such export by volume.
  - Employment facilitates inclusive growth

- Public Health:
  - Huge production of generic drugs ensure low out-of-pocket expenditure for poor people.
  - Enables flexibility in govt. schemes like Jan Aushdi Kendra
  - Pharmaceutical research also advance modern health interventions → genome sequencing

challenges
- → Dependence on China for APIs
- → Controversy due to quality issue (Deaths in Gambia)

Domestic Pharmaceutical industry can ensure tailor-made, cheap supply of drugs to improve public health & economy.

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tropical Cyclones are atmospheric disturbances which originate over sea due to low pressure and convergence of winds plus coriolis force.

Reason for more cyclones in Bay of Bengal

(1). Less surrounding landmass in comparison to Arabian sea → uniformity facilitates cyclone development

(2). Cyclones (tropical) moves east to west, thus, eastern coast is more vulnerable.

(3). Higher temperature in Bay of Bengal relative to Arabian sea.

(4). Phenomenon like Triple Dip La Nina.

Though, recently Arabian sea has seen increase in cyclones
- → Global warming
- → Effects of warm somali current
- → extreme Indian Ocean dipole

eg. cyclone Biparjoy

Decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during S-W monsoon:

(1). Shift in ITCZ towards Himalayas shifts the low pressure.

(2). Onset of tropical easterly jet stream reinforces S-W monsoon and prevents development of cyclones.

(3). Due to S-W winds, there is high vertical wind shear.

Though cyclones bring enormous damage due to violent winds, torrential rainfall and storm surge, they are mother nature's means to restore heat balance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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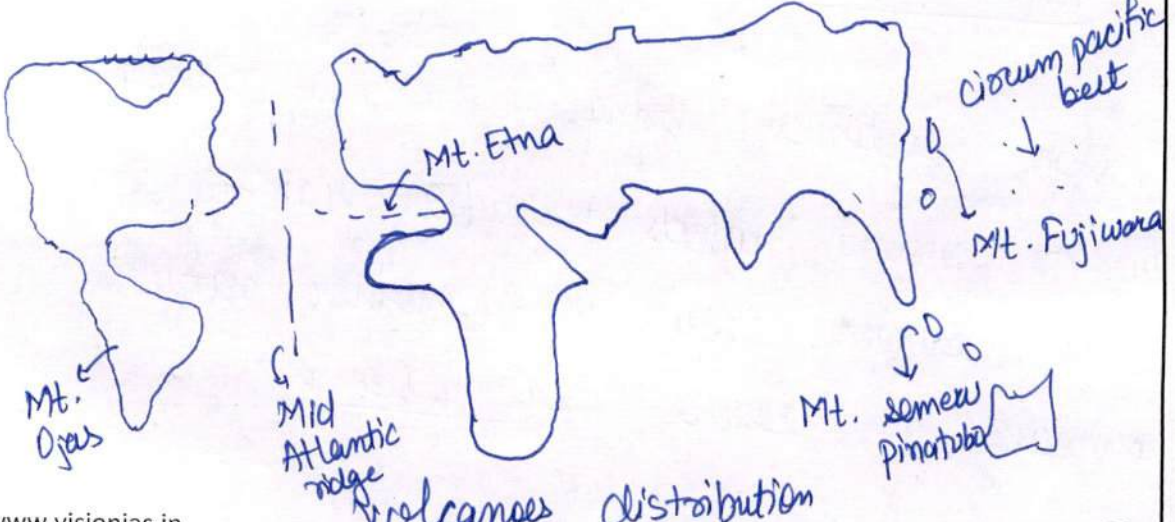
Volcano is an opening or vent in earth's surface. The ~~move~~ formation, movement and eruption of magma is called volcanism.

Destructive

- Sudden eruption causes loss to nearby life and infrastructure
- Volcanoes like vesuvious can result in mud flow (lahar).
- Can trigger earthquakes, landslides, etc



volcanoes distribution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Critical for human existence

(1). Eruption of volcanoes and release of pyroclast and aerosols can cool the Earth surface countering global warming (e.g. Mt. Pinatubo eruption in 1991)

(2). Brings nutrients from within Earth to surface → Development of fertile soil
e.g. Deccan Black soil

(3). The eruption results in concentration of rare earth minerals, a necessity for economic growth.

(4). Eruption of convergent boundary volcano results in formation of island chains, atoll → critical for biodiversity and ecological balance (e.g. coral reefs along islands)

Thus, volcanoes despite being destructive acts as a significant factor for continuing human existence.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism refers to excessive attachment with one's own region even at the cost of interest of other regions.

Relative Deprivation Aspect

(1). Unbalanced regional growth can create such conflict eg vidarbha region

(2). Prosperity of others at cost of own regions eg. Jharkhand, Chattisgarh separation demands

(3). The cornering of lower level jobs by migrants can fuel the sons of soil doctrine. eg Haryana's Bill to reserve private jobs

(4). States contesting more devolution to

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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poorer state due to 3-3-3 phenomenon →
3 top states are 3 times richer than 3 poorest states

Other aspects
- → Heightened cultural consciousness Eg. Anti-Hindi protest in south
- → Political mobilization by regional parties
- → scarcity of resources Eg. Inter state water disputes

Suggestions

(1). Balanced and equitable regional growth → Aspirational Block Program is a welcome step

(2). Implementation of minimum wages → Helps in conflict prevention due to migrants

(3). Resolution of inter-state disputes over resources like Belgavi, rivers through cooperative federalism, Inter-state Council, etc.

Though, sub-nationalism is a positive force, regionalism can threaten the integrity of nation, hence, need to reduce relative deprivation feeling

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The covid pandemic, bullying cases, school violence and discrimination has reversed the path towards ambitious goal of 100% Gross enrollment ratio.

Impact of bullying and school violence

(1). Bullying results into dropouts and can even induce violence e.g. school violence incidents saw 10.2 rise after covid resumption.

(2). Gender-related impacts: Bullying, violence, etc. can cause parents to force dropout by girl child to ensure her safety.

(3). Increase in cases of cyber-bullying can harm the precious innocence of children

and cause avoidance-withdrawl behaviour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Tackling these issues

(1). Effective vigilance over school groups moderated by school authorities.

(2). Setting up a grievance redressal mechanism to ensure swift resolution as well as counselling for victim.

(3). Collaboration with parents to ensure oversight over digital conduct, early report of any such cases.

(4). State ~~need~~ needs to follow the principle of 'parents patriae' and also needs to control the rising drug abuse.

Such incidents can cause trauma for the rest of life and negatively affects 'education for all'. A multi-faceted approach is needed to ensure safety and secured parameters in 'modern temples' viz schools.

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom came from Myanmar and occupied Assam.

They shaped the cultural and historical identity of N-E India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class showed support to both British regime and freedom struggle.

Ambivalency until 1940s

- Support to British regime:

(1). To ensure smooth-ride and functionality of industries.

(2). Purshottam Thakurdas and GD Birla started Anti Non-Cooperation society against mass movement.

(3). Did not imbibe the concerns of poor Indians e.g. Ahemdabad Mill Satyagraha

(4). Ambivalency in swadeshi spirit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Support to freedom struggle :

(1). Donated to Tilak fund and other measures to keep alive the spirit of national independence.

(2). Raised concerns of drain of wealth, unfair trade (E.g) Gandhi in his 11 demands asked to reduce £-sterling value

(3). Jamnalal Bajaj donated immensly towards freedom struggle and supported swaraj.

[changed position after 1940s]

The impacts of despotic rule, rise of poorna swaraj demands and political

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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mobilization of hitertho mass also enveloped the capitalist class.

- Bombay Plan to ensure India's industrialization.
- vehemently opposed to British after 1940s.

Though capitalist class engaged with British it also developed a long-term contradiction with British policies

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Press was a liberator of emotions in response to subjugation by British regime and was one of the potent factor behind mass mobilization.

Evolution

(1). James Augustus Hickey published the first English newspaper.

(2). The Bengal renaissance leaders started using press as means to spread their views

Eg Mirat-ul-Akbar by RRR.

(3). British imposed restriction on press lifted by Charles Metcalfe later on.

(4). 1898 → Vernacular Press Act (Gagging)

(5). By 1900, there were 1 lakh + newspapers, journals, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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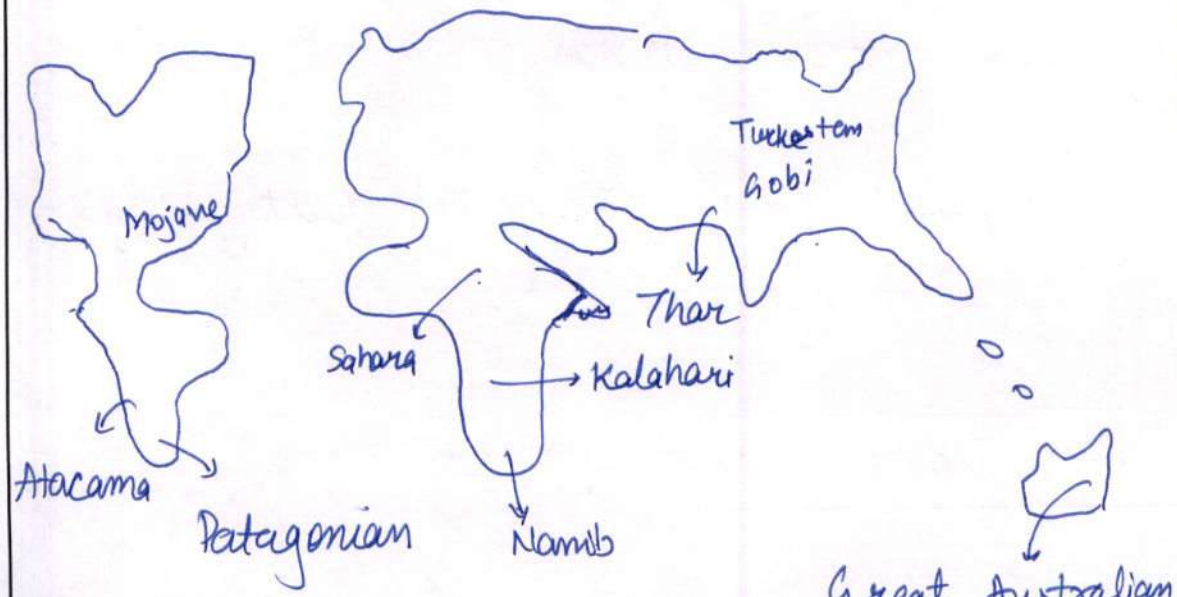
Deserts are the landscape occupied with snow, rocks or sand (erg/Reg/Hamada) where annual rainfall is <25 cm.



Deserts

Factors behind formation

(1). Sub-Tropical High pressure belt (along 30° N/S) → Descending air → No clouds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Dessiccating effect of cold currents e.g. Canary current → Sahara
Peruvian → Atacama

(3). Western side : Hence, no rainfall from trade winds.

(4). Continentality e.g. Gobi desert

Major Land forms

(1). Bajadas → Depositional landform
e.g. Death valley, California

(2). Mushroom rocks due to weathering of soft rocks

(3). Playas → Temporary lakes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4). Teugen - Yardung : Alternate raised and syncline formations

(5). Loess - Deposition of sand due to winds

(6). Dunes, Barchans, etc.

Deserts are formed due to several geographical factors and shape human and economic geography. The need of the hour to check desertification (Land Degradation Neutrality).

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mountains are the sensitive ecosystems and climate change has endangered these pristine ecosystems.

Adverse impact of climate change and anthropogenic interventions:

(1). Global warming has resulted into melting of ice caps (e.g (M/o Earth Science) Hindu-Kush receding at 15m/year.

(2). The himalayan biodiversity is facing existential threats due to changing ecosystem.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3). Interventions like infrastructure, unsustainable tourism, etc. has altered the geology of mountains Eg. Joshimath subsidence, landslides due to vishnugad - Taporvan dam

(4). Mining in himalayas has resulted into deforestation and change in land use pattern.

(5). Climate Change will increase the water flow in short-term in rivers but eventually will lead to drying of rivers.

Initiatives

(1). SECURE Himalayas → In collaboration with UN India has attempted to preserve the himalayan ecosystem.

Demarcating eco-sensitive zones, effective environment impact assessment and mitigation of GHGs can ensure management of these fragile ecosystem

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Mines and Minerals Development Act, sand is a minor mineral and its management is primarily state government responsibility.

Reasons behind unsustainable management

(1). Unchecked mining of sand near river beds → Leads to siltation, flood.

(2). Illegal sand mining by mafias → overextraction of sand

(3). Poor enforcement of regulation, corruption, governance ineffectiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact

(1). Siltation of river can cause flood in the region.

(2). Overextraction can cause land subsidence and even landslides
Eg Joshimath

(3). Affects the local biodiversity adversely.

(4). Soil looses its fertility and such methods can even lead to land degradation.

Remedial Measures

(1). Crackdown on sand mafia and breaking the nexus between state elements and them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Use of manufactured sand → Artificially crushing of rocks.

(3). Circular economy → Processing and re-use of debris generated from demolitions and degradation.

(4). Effective enforcement of rules of mining near river beds.

Sand resources are crucial for local ecosystem. Due diligence is warranted for sustainable management.

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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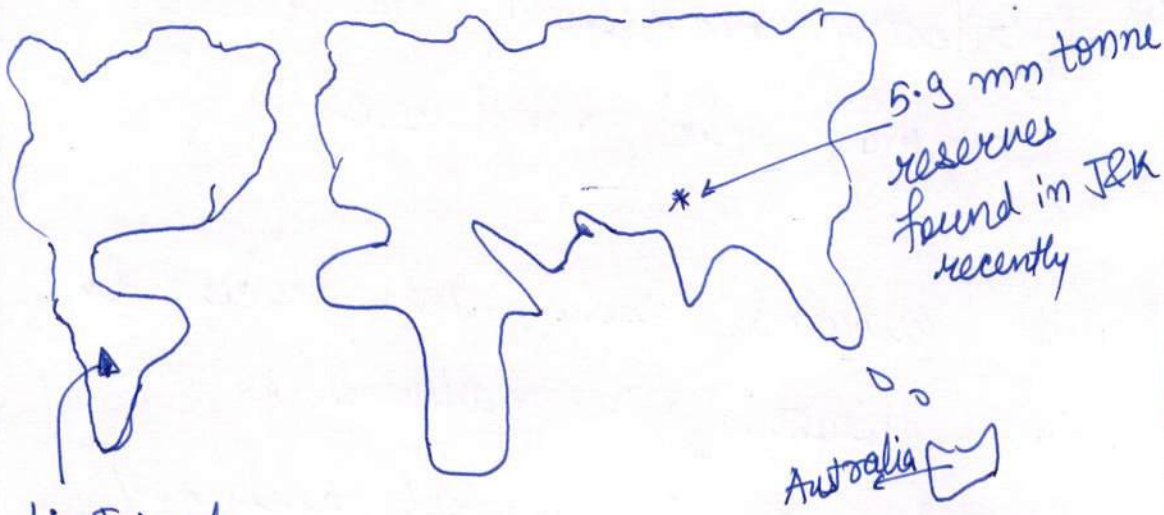
Lithium has acquired a strategic significance due to its usage in solar cells, batteries, etc which are facilitating transition towards net zero economies.



Li-Triangle
- Argentina Bolivia Chile

Major Li-producing countries

Geo-political aspects of Li

(1). Concentrated availability → led to formation of groupings like Mineral Strategic

partnership led by US.

(2). New Initiatives to ensure supply chain resilience ~~ex.~~ SCRI by India-Aus-Japan

(3). Complementing minerals: 80% of Gallium and 60% of Germanium global production is dominated by China.

Environmental implications

(1). Li production requires enormous amount of ~~heavy~~ fresh water (500,000 litres per tonne)

↳ It can affect the availability of freshwater for local flora-fauna negatively

(2). Mining especially in vulnerable regions like Himalayas can affect the sensitive ecosystem negatively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3). The generation of e-waste, battery disposal remains an environmental challenge.
- → leaching could lead to groundwater pollution
- → Runoff can result in bioaccumulation and magnification.

(4). Li occurs in small quantities. Economies of scale in mining can result in deforestation.

Lithium (white Gold) can help in decarbonising sectors like power, transport, etc. However, a sustainable framework for its mining and usage is required for this strategic mineral.

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalization refers to the interconnectedness and integration of economies, societies and people. It has led towards creation of multiple identities with respect to global community.

Youth Identity
- → National identity
- → Occupational identity
- → Identity with respect to followers of a global icon e.g. Lionel Messi
- → Related to life experiences
  - e.g. Identity with Alma-mater of a prestigious college.

Impact of globalization on aspects of youth identity

(1). Strengthening of identities like national

identity E.g Indian students in foreign universities being prideful of their roots

(2). Emergence of cosmopolitan identity with preserved background identities
E.g Indian-origin youths replacing social media dp by Chandrayaan-3

(3). Local identity has come to the fore due to globalization and advent of social media E.g Youth taking social entrepreneurship for welfare of their local regions.

(4). Fan-following culture has got a big boost E.g Youth following of MS Dhoni

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5). New identities like youth targeting entrepreneurship, political activism, etc.

Negative impacts

(1). Arrogance in identity → Decline in quality of taking constructive criticism with respect to identity

(2). Reinforcement of identities has lead to language deterioration (e.g) Youth imitating v. kohli aggressiveness in real life.

Globalization has impacted the identities in a multi-farious manner. While identities like caste has declined in youth, several new identities have emerged.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's TFR fell to 2.0, below replacement level of 2.1 as per NFHS-5 data.

India is expected to have 20% elderly population by 2050 while social security system coverage remains stagnant.

Future demographic concerns

(1). Lack of geriatric care - concern for an ageing population

(2). Informal care economy and unequal emotional labour burden on women.

(3). Even 71% of all salaried workers are not having the social security

nets, which can jeopardize the social justice and welfare goal.

(4). Low insurance penetration (26% - KPMG survey), lower incomes, unavailability of benefits like pension can result into backsliding over poverty reduction and sustainable growth goals.

Suggestions

(1). Health systems - Building old-age homes, ensuring low cost geriatric care Eg PM Vayoshri Yojana

(2). Inflation - indexing the pension system like National Assistance Program. Implementing the PM Vay Vandana Yojana which promises comprehensive social security benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3). Harnessing the silver economy
Eg SAGE portal

It will also ensure livelihood security for ageing people.

(4). Expanding the social security net:

- For gig workers Eg Rajasthan became 1st state to implement such policy.
- Insurance coverage for "missing middle" through collaboration with employers
- Formalizing the economy by robust labour laws, industrial policy, mandatory registration.

(4). Social Awareness Eg NPS is open to all; Enrolling in SIP policies

Change in demography requires transition in policy-making.

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per MOHUA report, 40% of Indian population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030.

Need of welfare of urban-poor

(1). Rising slum areas → High population density, low health safety nets jeopardize the lives and future of urban-poor.

(2). Most of the urban population comprises migrants with no or low skills → It endangers their livelihood and economic security.

(3). Urban poverty results into contrasting inequalities and is a factor behind

rise in crimes, violence, etc

(4). India has a mandate of building a 'welfare state' and requires urgent measures to tackle urban poverty.

Measures

(1). Promoting the livelihood avenues for urban poors [e.g. Rajasthan's urban level NREGA scheme

(2). Imparting skills ~~the~~ through training centres so as to create space for self-employment.

(3). Most of the urban poor are engaged in Gig economy → Need to fulfill the mandate of social security benefits.
↳ Regulations and Rules of recent 4 labour

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Codes need to be enacted.

(4). Social justice → Health benefits through insurance schemes like PM-JAY, housing, quality education access etc. PM-Awas Yojana is a welcome step → 60 lakh / 1.2 cr houses built.

(5). Reinvigorate the slum economy through capacity-building and local manufacturing.

(6). Formalize the economic chain.

Tackling Rising urban poverty requires multi-stakeholder approach along lines of social justice, income security and equitable growth benefits.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1557138

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26 Aug

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh School

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature Krishna

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are voluntary organization formed to advance common interest.

Environmental Pressure Groups Role

• Responsiveness :

(1). Ensure critical scrutiny of policies and spread awareness regarding it

e.g. In Mazdoor Kisan Ekta Sangthan case, SC declared environmental assessment null and void due to absence of public consultation.

(2). Organizational capacity to people

e.g. 'Van Kalyan samuh' led the Nyimagiri protest

• Public Participation:

(1). eco-feminism and women leadership
(e.g.) 50% women reservation in van panchayat in Uttarakhand

(2). These pressure groups participates in EIA (Env. Impact Assessment) and ensure monitoring of management plan.

(3). Environmental Pressure groups raise the social justice notions (e.g. Medha Patkar role in 'Narmada Bachao'.

(4). These groups provide training, capacity-building to tribal 'van dhan samuh'.

Such pressure groups ensure the ground implementation of pro-environment policies and enable balanced and equitable development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SC recognized the voluntary sex work as one of the avocation under Ar. 19.

Significance of recognition

- Will protect the sex workers from unnecessary harassment by police and system
- Brings them under the fold of democratic rights and uphold Ar 21 and Ar. 14, 19.
- SC stated that movement of them can be restricted on grounds of morality. This balances the concerns of other societal elements.

↳ It will enable protection of sex workers against exploitation and even counter human trafficking.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Other steps

(1). Replacing the raid - rescue - rehabilitation model to a proactive welfare model

(2). State needs to ensure ~~public~~ provisioning of public goods as they might face social exclusion ~~eg~~ Access to PDS

(3). SC also setup a task force to take concerns of children of sex workers on-board. State needs to ensure adequate protection and education to them.

(4). Greater employment skill development so as to ensure that work is voluntary.

(5). Effective vigilance over cartels and forced sex work.

Constitution promises right to dignified life to everyone. In this light, sex workers need to be mainstreamized.

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Following the directive of Ar 39A, Parliament enacted the Legal Services Authority Act. It setup a 3-tiered structure - National Level, state and district level.

Role played by DLSAs

(1). Free legal aid to undertrials
e.g. case of vishnu tiwari whose bail petition remained suspended for 16 years due to lack of documents

(2). Legal help to victims facing caste-atrocities or social exclusion
↳ Enables implementation of SC/ST Act 1989

(3). Promotion of constitutional rights by advancing causes of women, industrial workmen, senior citizens, etc.

(4). Facilitates mediation and other alternative dispute resolution.

↳ saves the litigation burden as well as time and cost of parties

(5). Promote Legal awareness and local bodies dispute resolution

e.g. Nyaya Panchayat.

Challenges
- → Insufficiency in number of lawyers
- → Limited reach due to poor awareness

DLSAs capacity - augmentation can ensure that justice reaches every nook and corner of society as injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium is an extra-constitutional body which came into existence after 2nd judges case and recommends judgeship in higher courts.

Success of collegium
- → Maintaining judicial independence (Ar 50)
- → Enforce accountability of executive and parliament through judicial review

Legitimacy questions

(1). It is an extra-constitutional body which raises the existentialist question.

(2). Phenomenon of judges appointing judges → uncle judge syndrome

(3). Lack of transparency in selection process. (Not under RTI)

(4). Collegium stops functioning before 1 month of retirement of CJI → Affects judicial vacancies and justice delivery.

(5). The confrontation between executive and judiciary over delays → In PLR project vs Mahanadi Coal field Pvt Ltd, SC has directed that approval should be given within few weeks

Suggestions
- → Reform the NJAC bill by giving judicial members majority in commission
- → collegium can involve outside members to ensure transparency

Collegium system reforms requires a consensus-based approach so as to ensure transparency without diluting judicial credibility.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services represent the permanent executive and implement the policy decisions of political executive.

Reforms in recruitment and training

(1). Lateral entry (Baswan committee) to bring efficiency and public-orientedness.

(2). Training needs to build a culture of service rather than elitism to curb bureaucratic apathy.

(3). Use of psychometric tests, lower age in recruitment to ensure public-spirited bureaucracy.

Beyond these domains

(1). Performance Appraisal: Replace Annual confidential report by Multi-Stakeholder feedback.

(2). Merit rather than experience should be the basis of promotion.

(3). Replace the carrot-stick policy of political whims e.g. Resolving 'plum-posting' issue by giving transfer powers to multi-member bodies like Civil Services Board.

(4). Effective enforcement of Ar 311 to ensure non-genuine officers are not shielded e.g. Govt. forcibly retiring 16 IRS officers facing corruption charges.

(5). Facilitate innovation by suitably rewarding risk-taking approach.

Civil Services are the steel-frame of nation and institutional reforms are pre-requisite of nation building

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Conversion of outlays into outcomes can deliver the much needed socio-economic good. [e.g] outlay → Funds under PM Kaushal Vikas

↓

output → 16,000 Skill training centres

↓

outcome → Greater upskilling, recognition of prior learning, employability increment

Potential of outcome-based finance models

(1). Prudent measure to evaluate schemes and course-correction if needed [e.g] Social impact bonds for tribal livelihood outcomes.

(2). Facilitates greater coordination among different institutions to catalyze change (e.g. Local bodies revamping the waste collection and treatment process

(3). It can provide the local bodies much needed funding → Greater adaptation of local SDGs (e.g. Navratnalu project - Andhra

(4). Social impact bonds can ensure women empowerment → SHGs can raise the required finance.

Challenges

- ways to measure outcome
- socio-economic heralding requires multiple factors (e.g. Literacy is not only factor of quality schooling but social justice
- Subscribing of these models by general public (e.g. Listing at SEBI requires certain conditions,

Such Innovative finance models ensures accountability of funds and development.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Females comprises ~48% of graduates from Higher education institution but female labour force participation rate is ~31% (PLFS 2021 data).

Impact of this gap

- India not able to harness demographic dividend
- Poor economic growth (e.g) As per govt. data, female workforce can increase growth by 1.3%/annum
- Continuation of patriarchal mindset and gender-gap.

The lower participation rate is also due to unaccounted female workforce in Care economy, domestic work, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures

(1). Build clear statistical model & ensure definite data collection.

(2). Formalization of care economy e.g. Potential of adding 300 mn jobs

(3). Shuning the patriarchy e.g. Notions like no need of second income.

(4). Enforce Child marriage act (164% rise in 2020 from 2015) to delay dropouts due to pregnancy

(5). Promote gender-sensitive work environment
→ Gig economy, Work from Home
→ Creche facility

To harness the boons of demographic dividend and greater gender parity, economic liberation of women is a must.

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System maintains the data of birth rate, death rate, migrations, etc.

Significance of CRS

(1). Studying demographic attributes
↳ Enables evidence-based policy making
e.g. 20% elderly population by 2050 (UNFPA data)

(2). Targeted interventions for social problems like meta-son preference
e.g. Though sex ratio is 1020:1000, child sex ratio at birth is 929:1000 (NFHS-5)

(3). It enables a robust mechanism for data collection → Creates a mechanism to cross-check data of surveys, polls, etc.

(4). It will help in creating other databases like NPR, socio-economic caste census, etc.

(5). Timely health interventions → Family planning methods, Posham-vatikas development for countering nutritional deficiency resulting in MMR, Infant mortality.

Due to these aforementioned significance, recent government push in revampings CRS augurs well for data-led governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is a bretton-woods institution aiming for economic stability of nations as well as global economic order.

IMF ~~about~~ reform areas

(1). The loan-sanctioning process e.g. Despite SL repeated requests and early guarantee by India there were delays in aid package.

(2). Conditionalities of IMF e.g. Imposition of western ideals of greater market access, liberalization and privatization

(3). Bilateral debt management e.g. Chinese debt trap diplomacy causing

Balance of Payment crisis

(4). Greater voice to emerging economies and reflecting current economic realities Eg. Paris Club needs to include members like India

(5). New developments of climate finance
↳ Facilitating grant-based loans and financial aid.

(6). Devolution of quotas held by US and western powers → Democratic control of institutions.

(7). Progressive instruments promotion like Debt swaps for climate

The world today faces the trielmma of transitioning to low carbon economy, development and managing the already incurred debt burden. Reforms in IMS can oil the wheels of such global south economies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and west Asia share the civilizational links and historical ties. India's relationship has seen the evolution towards geoeconomics.

Earlier confines of geopolitics

(1). India following the hyphenated policy with respect to Israel-Palestine.

(2). India was less assertive in its relationship with Iran-UAE-S.Arab.

Expanse of geo economics

(1). Economic aid and disaster diplomacy (e.g. Operation Dost

(2). India signing new economic agreements for greater integration of economy,

labour, capital (e.g.) CEPA India - UAE 2022

(3). I2U2 involves collaboration in agriculture and economic domain (e.g.) Food parks, desalination plants

(4). India taking the lead in infrastructural projects and grants / low credit rate loans

(e.g.) India joined ~~Chabahar~~ Asighabat Agreement ;

Developing Chabahar port

(5). India pushing for greater FDI from sovereign wealth funds of S Arab, UAE.

Challenges

- Rising China influence (e.g.) Peace Deal
- Signatories to Belt and Road project
- International sanctions on Iran
- Less Indian capacity compared to China's deep pocket

The Abraham accords, Peace deal have signalled a long-awaited peace in west asia. It poses plethora of opportunities along geo economics to strengthen the ties

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition act, 2002 created the statutory body CCI to ensure a fair market.

Role of Competition Commission of India

(1). Watchdog of weaker players
e.g. CCI imposed a heavy penalty on Google for misusing its market position.

(2). Effectiveness of market economy
e.g. CCI imposed a hefty fine on cement cartel

(3). Healthy competition objective →

CCI organizes awareness camps and invite complaints to ensure such status

(4). Works as National Anti-Profiteering watchdog (GST) to augment effectiveness.

(5). Inspires innovation by small players especially domestic weaker sections by upholding the fair economy

↳ suo-motu powers

Challenges

(1). Dominant executive shadow can undermine the institutional independence

(2). CCI role has not gone ahead of

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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imposing fines E.g. Minimal role in bank merger approvals despite legal backing.

(3). Limited jurisdiction on ground due to presence of other watchdogs like SEBI.

Suggestions

- Modelling CCI on watchdog of European Union (UK)
- Clearly highlighting the extent of power and avoid repetition
- Enhancing role of public awareness

CCI is an essential agency to ensure that 'invisible hand' of market genuinely inspires innovation and public welfare.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Election Commission of India (Art. 324) has recommended that paid news be included in scheduled offences under RPA Act, 1951.

Impact of Paid News

(1). Menace of Post-Truth : Reduces the accountability of political players.

(2). Hinders free and fair elections → Part of basic structure (Kihoto Hollohan vs Zachillu) Eg Cambridge Analytica case

(3). It can lead to status-quo by

promoting the interests of party in power [eg] Scandal in US where paid news propagated Trump's candidature.

(4). Widening the faultlines: It can deepen the cleavages along caste, religion, region lines.

(5). Paid news results in 'manufactured consent': Skewed results in elections

Suggestions

(1). Paid news to be made an electoral offence.

(2). sec. 126 of RPA should include

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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print media which bans publishing of ads by political parties 48 hours before voting.

(3). Independent unit to curb fake news, paid news (eg. PIB fact check unit

(4). Yellow journalism needs to be suppressed through journalism ethics, statutory punishing powers to press council of India, Editor's Guild, etc.

(5). Differentiating the mainstream media and social media

A free and fair elections is vital for an effective democracy and representation of popular sovereignty in true meaning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality (DoE) was propounded by SC in Shirur Math case to distinguish the essential religious practices and customary practices.

Significance of DoE

(1). Cultivates constitutional morality instead of customary morality

e.g In Shamim Ara case, SC declared triple talaq as not an essential practice.

(2). Ensures that Indian model of

secularism does not promote gender discrimination E.g Inheritance rights for women

(3). Balances individual rights (Ar 25) and collective (Ar 26) rights

E.g In Sabrimala case, SC allowed entry of women.

Challenges

(1). SC is not a religious body. Determining what constitutes essential practice may violate freedom of religion.

(2). It can have a spill-over effect

E.g. Furore over Hijab ban → can lead to dropouts by female

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3). Minority apprehensions : Transgressing of SC in religious domain might come as imposition of majority value system.

(4) Doctrine of essentiality itself is vague and can invite unnecessary discretion eg Paper thin majority in verdicts
Split judgements

The doctrine has ensured that constitution remains supremum. But it is vital to embark upon a consensus - pathway regarding such grey areas.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The report formulated by EAC-PM and chaired by Bibek Debroy argued for cutting the size of government.

Need to limit the size

(1). Top-heavy bureaucracy : Limited contact with groundworks, symbolise ivory-tower bureaucracy

(2) Financial drain of public resources

(3). Excessive presence of government can hamper the innovation and autonomy Eg Make in India 2.0

envisions a public-sector free non-strategic area and limited presence (1 to 4) in non-strategic.

(4). Unnecessary big size tends to breed poor work ethics → delays, corruption.

(5). Idea of "Minimum government, Maximum governance". → facilitator role

However, arbitrarily cutting down the size can defeat the process.

↳ The huge size of government ensures greater employment to masses → social security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Automation certainly will cut down the jobs in short-term - 20% of job loss in IT sector (NAASCOM data)
  Public sector will act as a cushion.
- The diversified domains of governance requires greater diversity among government servants, hence, the big size.

Suggestions

- Robust analysis of excess employment
- Retrenchment
  - pay, skill enhancement
- Opening up new avenues (e.g.)
  - Collaboration inline with gig economy.

Cutting down the size can increase efficiency but not necessarily effectiveness.
Due diligence is the need of hour. Thoureau - "That govt. is best, which does not govern at all."

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutions of Eminence scheme provides 100 crore to selected institutions (equal number- public and private) for 5 years.

Conceived to develop world class centres

(1). It attempted to increase the capacity and gross-enrollment (GER) of students.

(2). Develop world class infrastructure
↳ Research laboratories, Experimen-tation cells, smart classrooms,

(3). Increase the research output and take 'First Movers' advantage in cutting-edge technologies.

(4). Quality education to students → Higher employability; knowledge economy

Shortcomings - yet to become game changer

(1). 45% of graduates unemployable (India Skills Report)

(2). Limited spending on research and development (0.7% GDP) → Less number of citations

(3). No Indian university/college in top 100 QS world rankings

(4). Stagnant GER at 26-28%.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Suggestions

(1). Upfront financial support without delays to ensure continuity.

(2). Filling the vacancies, increase student-teacher ratio, accredited courses → only 26% universities courses are accredited (NAAC 2021 report)

(3). Research and development requires significant investment and has gestation period → SAMAVESH portal
→ National Research Foundation is a welcome step.

IDE scheme had limitations (even its coverage was mainly IITs, engineering colleges, etc) Comprehensive restructuring of it is the way ahead.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digital Public Infrastructure refers to the backbone of digital economy that ensures digital provisioning of public goods.

Significance of DPI

(1). Reaching the last mile. Eg CoWIN app has ensured the vaccination of even the remotest village

(2). Increasing efficiency and innovative public service delivery Eg DigiLocker services

(3). Facilitate convenience and ease-of-doing business e.g. UPI revolutionizing the digital payments

(4). Overcome inclusion, accessibility barriers e.g. ONDC promises to break e-commerce companies hegemony

(5). Increase transparency and accountability e.g. RBI ombudsman; PRAGATI portal for monitoring

(6). Evidence-based policy making e.g. UDISE+ data; DIKSHA app based on NDEAR platform.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

(1). Digital divide → $1/3^{rd}$ of rural people have access to internet compared to $2/3^{rd}$ in urban.

(2). Gender barrier – 31% women have access to internet as compared to 59% of men (NFHS-5)

(3). Surveillance state threat → Huge public data and its misuse can violate privacy rights (Puttuswamy case)

(4). Ineffective cybersecurity framework
e.g. Recent cyberattack on AIIMS Delhi, Alleged leake of Aadhar data

DPI has enabled democracy to uplift to a higher pedestal. It should also imbibe the unaccounted segments of society to herald good governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Bandhua Mukti Morcha vs UOI SC declared Right to health as a fundamental right.

Need of legislation 'Right To Health'

- It will correct the inclusion-exclusion error in health schemes
- similar to RTE Act-2009, it will promote health equity and reduced disability-adjusted life years.
- legislation will accord the statutory backing and is the first step for embarking upon Health for all.

Need to fill gaps

- Infrastructural:
  - Only 37% rural areas have access to in-patient health service within 5 kms
  - 60% of hospitals, 75% dispensaries in urban area
  - The 22 AIIMS under PM Swastha Suraksha Yojana are still not operational
  - Low doctor: patient ratio (1 : 1405).

- Financial:
  - High out-of-pocket expenditure (48.1%)
  - Low insurance penetration → 'Missing Middle'

- Social:
  - Health inequity due to social disabilities of gender, caste, etc.
  - 'Mental health' remains a taboo (0.75 psychologist per lakh)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Suggestions

(1). Right to health act as done in Rajasthan.

(2). Insurance coverage of middle class. Near universalization of PM-Ayushman Bharat can ensure inclusivity

(3). Digital health infrastructure → complements scheme like Tele-Manas, e Sanjeevani

(4). Social awareness → Nudging towards WASH measures

Right to Health for all can improve the health attributes of demography, save families from poverty and increase productivity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SC in NALSA vs UOI recognized the third gender embarking upon gender-inclusive society. Parliament has enacted Transgenders Act but still they face social alienation.

Third gender not engendered in society

(1). Backlash from traditional societal elements e.g. opposition against recognition of same sex marriage

(2). Prevalent prejudices, biases against third gender → Thinking it as a mental problem
→ forced conversion therapy

(3). Discrimination in occupational ecosystem eg SC rebuking the govt. concern on open status of a gay lawyer

(4). Societal alienation of third gender e.g. Disproportionate share of them in begging.

Measures

(1) Legislative nudge needs to be implemented on-ground e.g. SMILE scheme

(2). Gender-sensitive nudging through progressive education in early age itself.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3). Institutional nudging (eg) 1% horizontal reservation to transgenders in Karnataka

(4). Legal obligations like punishment for discrimination (eg) Anti social boycott act in Maharashtra

(5). Behavioural awareness through media campaigns, public rallies, greater political will.

Societal acceptance can fulfill the mandate of legislative nudging and ensure doctrine of progressive realization of rights (Navtej Johar case). It requires the aforementioned multi-faceted approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SCO is a regional intergovernmental organization to promote cooperation, collaboration and coordination among Asian nations.

Indian expectations

(1). A platform for dialogue to resolve bilateral and multilateral issues.

(2). Countering terrorism eg RATS mechanism

(3). Greater regional integration to usher in a new era of development. eg chabahar port

(4). Energy security of nation e.g. TAPI pipeline

(5). Supply chain resilience e.g. central asian republics hold vast reserves of minerals

Difficulty due to strained ties

- China:

(1). Hegemony of china in SCO membership e.g. west perceive it as a pro-china platform

(2). China advancing its Belt and Road initiative (all members except India are signatory) e.g. BRI violates Indian sovereignty

(3). China's incursion and disproportionate influence in other nations foreign policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Pakistan:
  - → Blockage of TAPI pipeline
  - → Does not allow passage to central asia
  - → 'Thousand cuts' strategy

- The emerging Iran-China-Pak nexus and greater Russia-China engagement.

Measures

- → Trust building with members e.g. India can engage central asia which shares "mohalla-culture" similar to panchayat
- → Geo-economic diplomacy to counter policies like debt trap diplomacy
- → Greater diplomatic assertion and dialogue to resolve disputes.

India hosted the 2023 SCO summit indicating its significance of its presence. Global powers need to come on-board to counter global challenges like terrorism

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Once called 'estranged democracies' have heralded the bilateral relationship through greater collaboration, iCET being one of the prime example.

iCET promising technological partnership transformation

(1). Strengthens the collaboration by acting upon the promises made
e.g. F-414 engine technology transfer

(2). Mutual prosperity : India has the skilled workforce in technologies like semiconductors while US has

the designing capabilities

(3). It will enable joint development of projects and new research outputs on critical technologies

(e.g) NISAR mission.

(4). The greater technological transform-ation will stabilize the geo-politics hotbed and counter revisionist tendencies of China.

(5). Greater supply chain resilience- India has 4th largest rare earth minerals reserves and US has the relevant technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

(1). US Carrot-Stick approach → Incentivizing tech-sharing to bring India in its fold (grouping).

(2). USA not including India into Mineral Strategic Partnership despite India's assertive interest.

(3). Comparatively nascent stage with respect to Anglo-Saxon diplomacy e.g. AUKUS deal.

US has to realize that India is not a bandwagoning state and prioritizes strategic autonomy. The pacts like COMCASA, BECA have laid the foundation for iCET to unleash the potential of this "new era of partnership"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: 250

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1557138

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : AYUSH SHROTRIYA

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 Aug

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Bhai Joga Singh public school

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security refers to availability, accessability and affordability of food grains.

Dimensions of Food security
- → Food grains production
- → Purchasing power capacity of masses
- → Nutritional security
- → social access to grains

India's status

(1). Through green revolution food production increased to > 300 mn tonne (2022) from 80 mn tonne in 1970s

(2). By purchasing grains at MSP, state ensures sufficient remuneration to farmers as well as public stockholding.

(3). Through PDS fair shops, grains are provided to ~67% of population at very low cost (zero for this year)

(4). Supplying fortified rice, take-home rations to pregnant women, children through Aanganwadis, Poshan Vatikas.

Challenges
- Global polycrisis - 3Fs - Food, Fuel, Fertilizer
- First In First Out principle of PDS - poor grain quality
- Inflation - squeezed food budget

Suggestions
- community led PDS monitoring (eg. success of PDS in Rajasthan)
- Correcting Inclusion-exclusion error
- Breakfast scheme by Tamil Nadu

India's PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana was lauded by world for ensuring food security. Such steps and reforms in FCI-PDS are the way ahead.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain refers to organized data chain secured by cryptography. ChatGPT is an generative AI tool.

Potential to transform agriculture

(1). Blockchain can streamline the contract farming through smart contracts.

(2). Advance land reforms: Blockchain can advance digital land records modernization, transactions, etc.
↳ Promotes leasing of land, reduced litigation, increased cooperative farming

(3). ChatGPT can enable democratization of information and overcome linguistic barriers faced by farmers.

(4). Modern technologies like GM Mustard can make the agriculture efficient and productive.

(5). Precision Agriculture – It will reduce input cost, excess chemical use.

(6). Deployment of such technologies can ensure greater private investment.

Challenges
- → Digital and functional literacy
- → Initial high cost
- → Great Indian brain Drain
  - ↳ Youth leaving agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of economy. Modern technologies and handholding by government (eg Agristack) can make agriculture sustainable and efficient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarization refers to decreasing trend of use of dollar in global economic transactions.

Factors

(1). Weaponization of dollar eg Exclusion of Russia from SWIFT, sanctions on Venezuela, Iran

(2). Domestic economic stability eg. Dollarization makes countries vulnerable to BoP crisis, Taper Tantrum.

(3). Promotion of internationalization of currencies like ₹ → Nations promoting domestic currency to stabilize economy, greater integration with respect to supplychain

(4). Rise of yuan and geo-politics eg Russia asking to settle trade in ₹-yuan.

(5). Increasing digitalization and interoperability (eg) Indian UPI – Singapore Pay Now.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Though, de-dollarization has picked up pace, dollar will not lose dominance soon as:

(1). Hard currency: currencies like ₹, Rouble are not while $ is.

(2). Easy and full capital account convertability of $, US follows market exchange rate unlike fixed or managed floating

(3). Military superpower → complements hard economic power

(4). Control over international financial systems like IMF, G-7 of USA.

Though de-dollarization is still far-fetched, India should promote its domestic stability (current A/c deficit < 2% GDP, fiscal deficit < 3% GDP) (Tarapore committee) and ₹ as medium of global mutual trade.

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has withstood greater international pressure in WTO with respect to its public stockholding program.

Reasons for pressure
- → procurement not at market price ; Food subsidy
  - ↳ distorts market
- → Subsidy above de-minimis level
- → Protectionism with respect to agriculture

Merit

(1). Hunger is the most inhumane form of poverty. Public Distribution System ensures food security of millions.

In fact, world agencies themselves lauded PM Garib Kalyan during covid.

(2). MSP to farmers ensures sufficient

food grains production maintaining domestic food 'atmanirbharta'.

(3). MSP also ensures livelihood of farmers (Monthly income- ₹ 10218/- (77th NSSO))

(4). The other countries also do not comply with WTO regime entirely
Eg Huge green box subsidy by west
China's subsidy above de-minimis land for rice.

Though the vitality of such policy support is quintessential certain reforms are long due:

- Transforming agriculture into agripreneurship
  - ↳ It will reduce dependence on MSP
- Reforms like e-RUPI to curb leakages and reduce public procurement
  - Eg Despite advisable 25 mtonnes FCI procures ~80-90 mtonne.

Global players need to arrive upon consensus to resolve "Peace Clause" and ensure functional WTO. Recent exemption to World Food Programme is a welcome step.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is identified as a water-stressed nation. Government has taken initiatives to address water needs :

(1). Jal Jeevan Mission : Tap connections, piped water supply to rural households by 2024.

(2). PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana : 'Per drop more crop', 'Har khet ko Pani'.

(3). Integrated Watershed management

(4). Amrit ~~Sarovar~~ Sarovar scheme - Rejuvenating 75 water bodies in districts.

Persistent issue of water availability and water quality

(1). Goal of delivering 55 litres per person per day requires greater availability of water, eg, dams.

(2). Several tap connections are without regular water supply.

(3). Increased contamination of water due to untreated discharge, surface runoff. Eg Cancer train from Punjab.

Suggestions

- Grey water management - Increase recyclability of water
- Desalination plants to increase availability
- Interlinking project completion for water availability in drought-prone regions Eg Ken-Betwa.
- Shift towards irrigation water productivity (India uses 25% of world's groundwater)

The water crisis looms large due to unabated unsustainable water practices. Greater water management, learning from best practices like Israel, water diplomacy can be the progressive steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2021-22 witnessed the highest zombie ice phenomenon, greater glacial retreat in Arctic.

Drivers

(1). Arctic Amplification : Ice-Albedo feedback, water vapour feedback

(2). Global warming, climate change : continuous rise in GHG emissions

(3). Rising ocean sea surface temperature : Oceans have absorbed 90% of excess heat.

(4). Glacial retreat leads to release of methane hydrates, greater biomass decomposition further leading to glacial retreat.

Potential Impact

(1). Opening of new trade routes

(2). Potential agricultural viability in higher latitudes.

(3). Greater number of disasters (e.g. Bomb cyclone in US.

(4). Arctic permafrost melting is one of the tipping points → It can endanger human survival.

(5). Biodiversity loss → Polar bears moving further up.

(6). Rise of sea level → submergence of SIDS.

There is a need to overhaul environmental approach with increasing mitigational measures and control sea ice melting

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism has emerged as a new economic entrepreneurial venture.

Challenges

(1). High carbon footprint of space tourism

(2). Increases space debris leading to Kessler syndrome.

(3). Inherent threat to lives of astronauts and tourists.

(4). Contributes to widening the gap between 'have' and 'have nots'.

(5). Ethical viability - Diversion of resources from public welfare to such private space tourism.

Measures

(1). Robust collaborated policies as space is an asset for entire humanity.

(2). Technological developments to reduce environmental footprint

eg Reusable launch vehicle

Hydroxyl Amine Nitrate - greener fuel

(3). Ensuring space tourism does not jeopardise public welfare.

Space tourism can be a viable tool for advancing space goals of resource extraction, colonization, etc. However, a balanced ecosystem is needed for development of 'have nots'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CAR T-cell therapy involves extraction of anti-cancer T-cell from patients then using biotechnological tools to proliferate such cells and reinject them.

Limitations of CRISPR-Cas 9

- Can induce new genetic mutation due to arbitrary cleavage in DNA
- Absence of tailor-made cancer therapy

CAR-T cell

(1). Using patients cell prevents excessive immune response.

(8). Lack of DNA modif.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Technology becoming the mainstay has also impacted national and global security adversely.

Role of technology

(1). Cryptocurrencies used ~~by~~ as money as revenue laundering vehicle → used by extremists.

(2). Use of social media to carry out propaganda, hiring persons in organized crimes.

(3). Social media and internet has also facilitated radicalization.

Eg. Recent 250+ overground workers arrest

Lone wolf attacks

(4). Extremist org. using technology as proxy to carry out attack
[eg] Drone attack on Jammu air base

Need of concerted global efforts

(1). Transnational nature of terrorist org. like ISIS demands joint crackdown [eg] RATS mechanism of SCO

(2). Create policy sync [eg] approving Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

(3). Effective implementation of Palermo convention on organized crime.

The global nature of such org. requires global efforts [eg] FATF, Interpol, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LAC has seen tense positions since Galwan clash with more than 1,00,000 soldiers deployed by both sides presently.

Role of ITBP

(1). Secures the Indo-China border -

Regular patrolling, preventing incursion

eg Recent Arunachal Pradesh Clash where ITBP successfully thwarthed incursion attempts

(2). Relay intelligence inputs to ministry regarding new developments

eg Chinese 'Xiaokai' villages

(3). Ensures security and safety of

border villages [e.g.] Prevent Ghost village formation.

(4). Assists Indian army in its operations and programmes.

(5). Support to NDRF forces during disaster relief - rescue operations.

(6). Undertake infrastructural projects and monitoring near border
[e.g.] Project Vartak

(7). Assists in implementation of Village Defence Committee and Vibrant Village Programme.

Recent union decision to increase ITBP forces is a positive step. Along with domestic capabilities, peace talks needs to be advanced for de-escalation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian agriculture suffers from low productivity issue. For ex, Highest area sown for rice but still not the largest producer.

Significance of land productivity
- → Prevents wasteland formation - 55 Mha (wasteland Atlas)
- → Ensures robust soil micro-ecosystem
- → Increase production → Doubling farmers income.

Benefits of shifting to 'irrigation water productivity'

(1). Low efficiency of irrigation techniques
eg. 38% of flood irrigation method

(2). Freshwater is a scare resource.
↳ Virtual water export

(3). Such shift will decrease the input cost and raise productivity
e.g. Fertigation - Reduced and optimum use of fertilizers

(4). It indirectly ensures land productivity - prevents desertification, salinization

(5). 89% of groundwater is used in irrigation. Its management will prevent groundwater depletion and other catastrophe like subsidence of land.

Challenges

(1). Perverse subsidy e.g. free electricity results in excessive pumping of groundwater

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2). High cost - Setting up systems like sprinkler, drip irrigation, etc. requires high initial investment

(3). Political will ~~for~~ Delays in Sutlej-Yamuna linkage

(4). Lack of knowledge penetration of its benefits among farmers.

Suggestions
- → Shift from agriculture to agro pastoral farm forestry → Improves ecosystem efficiency
- → PM Krishi ~~Kaus~~ Sinchai Yojana - Raise the interest subvention

Shifting from land productivity to irrigation productivity can safeguard agriculture from climatic vagaries, erratic monsoons and depletion of resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen refers to hydrogen produced by electrolysis using renewable energy.

Role of green hydrogen in energy security

(1). Substitution of petroleum - products
E.g. Use of fuel cell vehicles
It will reduce the import - dependence.

(2). High calorific value - can serve as industrial grade energy source.

(3). Decarbonization - It can be of significant value in carrying out economic transition towards less emissions

(4). Production of other hydrocarbons

like methanol, ammonia, etc

(5). It will reinforce the renewable energy generation → Boost to solar energy, wind energy, etc. as it will provide a ready market.

India launched the Green Hydrogen Mission with the aim of producing 5 mn tonnes of green hydrogen by 2030.

↳ Components:

- SIGHT – Domestic production of electrolyzers.
- SHIP – Improve the coordination, implementation and awareness.

National Green Hydrogen mission Role

(1). It provides tax-free investment environment for initial years.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2). Green H_2 manufacturers can store the renewable energy upto certain time-limits.

(3). Streamlines the regulatory procedure

(4). Domestic manufacturing will ensure further downstream developments like fuel cell → transportation sector
energy security.

Challenges
- → Limitations with respect to state-of-the-art technology
- → Low volumetric energy density
  - storage challenges
- → Cost of green H_2 has not reached at optimum - lack of economies of scale

Green Hydrogen mission gives a significant push to India's 'Panchamrita' and ensuring energy security without carbonizing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ar. 41 directs government to ensure living wage for people.

Shortcomings of minimum wages

- Not inflation-indexed
- Even after enactment of laws, wages less than minimum wages are prevalent
- Increased cost of living
- Poverty now encompasses education, health, housing, etc dimensions. Minimum wages based on nutrition are redundant.

Benefits of living wage

(1). Living wages → Greater private consumption demand → Rise in GDP growth → Greater fiscal capacity

(2). Living wage will help in reducing the multi-dimensional poverty.
↳ 1 out of 7 poor (Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index).

(3). Living wage is a pre-requisite of wider umbrella of social security net

(4). Bridges the gender-pay gap → 82% of income captured by males in India (world inequality report 2023)

(5). It will ensure rural economy development → Push to rural MSMEs.

Constraints

(1). Implementation - Ensuring living wage is an arduous task when even the minimum wages are not provided.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Inflation - Higher living wages can trigger an inflation cycle leading to macroeconomic instability.

(3). Fiscal burden - Living wages come under revenue expenditure → It will limit the CapEx and future economic growth.

(4). Manufacturing push - High living wages will lead to the "dwarfism" in different sectors. It also hinders FDI support.

Living wage is a constitutional and moral imperative. However, the same should be achieved through progressive steps avoiding knee-jerk reaction and in consultation with stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Budget is the annual financial statement of government which sets the broader framework of economy.

Budgetary process and policies not coming under substantial public scrutiny

(1). Parliamentary accountability has seen a decline In The first budget of 17th Lok sabha only 20% demand for grants were discussed and rest were guillotined.

(2). Focus on output-budgeting than outcome-budgeting

(3). Only 57% departments / ministries have setup gender budgeting cell → The Gender Budget has stagnated at 5.5%.

(4). The budget policies scrutiny has not been robust [e.g. Former RBI governor claim that PLI is just promoting low - value addition or assembling rather than actual manufacturing.

Though there have been such concerns but the public scrutiny has not been void :

- The scrutiny of gender budgeting led M/o Finance to invite pre-consultation and feedbacks
- The performance budgeting has been operational since 2004-05. It has

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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led to efficiency in budgetary allocation.

- Scrutiny of budget policies has led to greater enforcement and accountability. Eg PM Awas Yojana (urban) → 60 lakh/1.2 crore houses constructed

- Scrutiny has been at several levels especially for welfare schemes like MGNREGS (stagnant or declining budget support), maximum of M/o women and child development goes to POSHAN scheme.

Union government needs to imbibe the conclusion reached after such scrutiny. A multi-faceted approach for Budgetary analysis and performance is crucial for its effectiveness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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With the operation flood and efforts of Verghese Kurien India transformed from milk deficit country to biggest producer.

- 55% of Buffalo and 13% cattle of world are accounted by India
- Livestock and dairy farming contributes upto 27% of farmers income
- Gave a greater push to cooperatives.

However, productivity concerns are there as ~~[illegible]~~ :

(1). Despite being biggest producer, lower productivity ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Average of [illegible] per~~ due to poor breading

has hindered the production and export. ~~due to~~

(2). Poor fodder quality → 1799 per kg per animal productivity against world average of ~2699 per kg per animal.

(3). Lack of deployment of modern technology in dairy sector.

(4). Lack of animal (veterinary) health care ~~eg~~ Recent Lumpy skin disease led to death of cattles

(5). Insufficient credit support to ensure economies of scale.

Suggestions

(1). Using genetic engineering techniques, cross-breeding to improve the breeds.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Genome monitoring of dairy livestock to control any epidemic.

(3). Greater financial support to farmers and cattle rearers.

(4). Promote awareness, use of modern techniques, artificial insemination.

(5). Improve fodder quality and nutrition e.g. Millets.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Animal husbandry Infrastructure mission, etc. are welcome steps in raising the productivity and production.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Climate change implies change in long term average condition of temperature and precipitation. It has impacted the agriculture in multifarious manner.

Climate change responsible for crop failures

(1). Erratic monsoon and rainfall →
Longer drought periods with intense rainfall has increased crop failures
↳ ~48% of Indian agriculture is rainfed

(2). Heat waves and other climatic extremities e.g. wheat production declined in 2022 due to heat waves.

(3). Increased microbial activity, thawing of permafrost → zombie virus
↳ Increased pest attacks → crop failure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Agriculture sector as a factor

(1). Agriculture contributes 25% of methane emissions of India and overall 18% GHG emissions (e.g. Flood irrigation in paddy cultivation)

(2). Excessive chemical use like fertilizers
↳ reduces soil health → Soil's ability of sequestration declines.

(3). Agricultural practices like slash and burn contributes to deforestation and land degradation.

(4). Contributor to droughts : High groundwater extraction, surface runoff polluting water bodies.

Strategy under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan:

(1). Synchronizing agriculture as per agro-climatic condition (eg. Millets in arid regions

(2). Rejuvenation of natural elements managing local ecosystem (eg. Local water bodies, rainwater harvesting

(3). Promoting sustainable agriculture (eg. Zero Budget Natural Farming, Bamboo value Chain

(4). Information dissemination and awareness
↳ m-kisan Suvidha App.

Resilience of agriculture is vital for food security, income of farmers and economic growth. Its importance has acquired greater significance due to climatic vagaries.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Earthquakes refers to shaking of Earth's surface due to release of energy within. Regions like Delhi fall under Zone-~~III~~ IV in earthquake zonation.

Vulnerability reasons

(1). Tectonic instability of earthquakes
↳ these young fold mountains are still rising

(2). Disastacy hasn't been reached →
Landslides and other hazards can trigger earthquake.

(3). High population density of regions like Delhi acts as a multiplier for vulnerability.

(4). Economic vulnerability - Greater number of migrants and poverty incidence
↳ slums, urban sprawl.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Institutional Measures

(1). National Building Code, 2016 to ensure resilience during shaking.

(2). Hazard Risk Zonation Mapping and subsequent classification of regions.

(3). NDMA initiatives for capacity building like Aapda Mitra App, community training

(4). Leveraging technological progress for early prediction eg NISAR satellite

Significant Gaps

(1). Poor enforcement of building code.
Retro-fitting of seismic shock absorbers

is minuscule.

(2). Reactive approach tendencies → Lack of disaster prudent master plan and urbanization policies

Earthquakes disasters can wreak havoc in absence of due safeguards and implementation of measures like in Syria - Turkey. PM 10- point agenda can be the guiding light in such disaster management.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion energy refers to energy derived from fusion of two small atoms during which some mass is converted into energy ($E = \Delta mc^2$)

Advantages of nuclear fusion

(1). Near Limitless availability of raw material : Water electrolysis can give the hydrogen atom or Lithium isotope decay can give $^{3}_{1}H$.

(2). Clean fuel : Near zero emissions, can decarbonize the power, transportation, energy intensive industrial sector.

(3). No concern of nuclear proliferation: Unlike fission, it does not involve such nuclear development.

(4). Very low radioactive waste.

(5). Overcomes the disaster possibility in fission → The reaction itself is difficult to sustain (very high temperature, Pressure)

(5). International Thermonuclear Reactor (ITER) - Tokamak represents rare collaboration of global powers → Such initiative success will improve coordination.

Limitations

(1). Though it achieved net energy gain, the initial energy required is abnormally high.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). The condition to initiate reactions are very difficult to emulate at commercial scale → Magnetic confinement, such superconducting magnets

(3). The reaction instead of ^1_1H uses other two isotopes as ^1_1H requires even greater temperature → Finite sources of Deuterium, Tritium.

The net energy gain is a great leap ahead. Further scientific advancements can enable nuclear fusion even at commercial scale. Meanwhile, judicious use of renewables and non-conventional sources is needed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 makes money laundering a cognizable offence. Money laundering causes 2-5% global GDP loss (IMF)

Placement → Layering → Integration ← Money Laundering

Recent amendments

(1). Criteria of beneficial ownership reduced from 25% to 10%.

(2). It defines politically exposed person

(3). Greater powers to Enforcement Directorate (upheld in Vijay Madanlal case)

Efficacy of PMLA Act

(1). It will act as a deterrence for

money laundering crimes. Power to confiscate ~~attach~~ such assets gives teeth to enforcement agencies.

(2). Reduction in beneficial ownership criteria will prevent frauds like Nirav Modi scam.

(3). Breaks the nexus between corrupt government elements and launders by defining and clarifying politically-exposed person.

Limitations

(1). ED has powers to inquire not investigate. Also, pandering of agencies due to executive whims raises its independence question E.g. Recent extensions to ED chief termed illegal by SC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2). Money laundering operates through hawala networks, ~~and~~ transfer pricing, shell companies, etc. There is a need of whole-of-the government approach.

(3). It is a global offence and requires global coordination on lines of organized crime e.g Palermo convention.

(4). Neo-threats e.g 'Crypto is the new hawala'.

Money laundering reduces monetary sovereignty, fiscal strength and people's trust. Along with these amendments, a new all-encompassing agency (SFIO, ED, etc.) can help in tackling this menace.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Ocean is the region which China eyes, where India asserts and US intervenes. Maritime (7500+km) Security is essential for national security

Security Threats

(1). Piracy - Closeness to Horn of Africa and Gulf region.

(2). Smuggling networks through coastal regions

(3). Greater Chinese Influence e.g. Yuan Wang-5 carrying out reconnissance.

(4). Terrorism e.g. Terrorist of 26/11 attacks came through maritime routes.

(5). Militarization of region - small conflict might escalate (eg) India's backyard, China's control on Hambantota, AUKUS submarines.

Robust strategy

(1). Strengthen intelligence network
(eg) Collaboration with fishermen, inter-agency network.

(2). Greater coordination among Navy, Indian Coast Guard and Coastal State Police for swift response during emergency.

(3). Coordination with other nations along with domestic reinforcement to counter piracy (e.g. Recent enactment of Anti-Piracy Act

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4). Leverage networks like Information Fusion Centre, platforms like BIMSTEC to bolster not only domestic but neighbours security.

The shift from Atlantic to Indo-Pacific as hotbed of geopolitics and non-state actors has made security of IOR vital. India should promote greater maritime collaboration like Malabar to ensure its national security.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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